

# INF

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications.

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being.

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives to *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied.

*INEXPRESSIBLY*. *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant.

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious.

*INEXPUGNABLE*. *adj.* [*inexpugnabile*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? Ray on the Creation.

*INEXTINGUISHABLE*. *adj.* [*inextinguibile*, Fr. *in* and *extinguis*, Latin.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it.

*INEXTRICABLE*. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tie *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. Decay of Piety.

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense

Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,

Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze.

*INEXTRICABLY*. *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals.

*INEXTINGUISHABLY*. *adv.* [*inextinguishably*, Fr. *in* and *extinguis*, Latin.] Unquenchably.

In vain they strive; th' intangling snares deny,

To INEYE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the infusion of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let age experience teach thee all the arts

Of grafting and *ineying*.

*INFALLIBILITY*. *n. f.* [*infallibilitas*, Fr. from *infallible*.] Infallibility; exemption from error.

*INFALLIBLY*. *adv.* [*infallibiliter*, Fr. from *infallible*.] Infallibly; in the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent.

*INFALLIBLE*. *adj.* [*infallibilis*, Fr. *in* and *fallibilis*.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it.

Believe my words;

For they are certain and *infallible*.

The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt.

*INFALLIBLY*. *adv.* [from *infallible*.]

1. Without danger of deceit; with security from error: We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil.

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it.

To INFAME. *v. a.* [*infamare*, Fr. *infame*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly; to make infamous; to brand.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband.

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,

And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end

Created.

INFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infamis*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad nature.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art *infamous*.

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore

Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more. B. Joh. f.

After times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill.

Persons *infamous*, or branded with any note of infamy in any public court of judicature, are, *ipso jure*, forbidden to be advocates.

*INFAMOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *infamous*.]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

# INF

2. Shamefully; scandalously.

That poem was *infamously* bad.

INFAMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] Publick

INFAMY. } reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people.

I throw my *infamy* at thee:

I will not ruinate my father's house,

Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,

And set up Lancaster.

The noble idle doth want her proper limbs,

Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy*.

Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity.

*INFANCY*. *n. f.* [*infantia*, Latin.]

1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching can be available, saving that which was to be useful for the first universal conversion of Gentiles, having Christianity? Hooker.

Pirithous came t' attend

This worthy Theseus, his familiar friend:

Their love in early *infancy* began,

And rose as childhood ripen'd into man.

The insensible impressions on our tender *infancies* have very important and lasting consequences.

2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one and twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our springs, like old mens children, be

Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*.

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed.

*INFANOTHEE*, or *bingfangthee*, or *infangthee*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the preposition, *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thee*. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.

*INFANT*. *n. f.* [*infans*, French; *infans*, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to found his praise.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower

Poison hath refuge, and medicine power.

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days.

First the thrill found of a small rural pipe,

Was entertainment for the *infant* stage.

Young mothers wildly flare, with fear possess'd,

And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast.

In their tender nonage, while they spread

Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,

Indulge their childhood.

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

*INFANTA*. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

*INFANTICIDE*. *n. f.* [*infanticidium*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

*INFANTILE*. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the Winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity till the following Spring.

*INFANTRY*. *n. f.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requirerh men bred in some free and plentiful manner.

That small *infantry*,

Warr'd on by cranes.

*INFARCTION*. *n. f.* [*in* and *farctio*, Latin.] Stuffing; constipation.

An hypocondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen.

To INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuus*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatuus*, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a confidence of their

Evils, to grow more wicked.

It is the reforming of the vices and sottishness that had long overpread the *infatuated*, gentle world; a prime branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples.

# INF

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it.

The carriage of our atheisms or deisms is amazing: no dotage so *infatuated*, no pendency so extravagant as theirs.

May hypocrites

That filly speak one thing, another think,

Drink on unwearied, till, by enchanting cups

*Infatuates*, they their wily thoughts disclose.

*INFATUATION*. *n. f.* [from *infatuare*.] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuations*.

*INFATUING*. *n. f.* [from *infatuus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infatuating* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick.

*INFATUABLE*. *adj.* [*in* and *fatibilis*.] Impracticable.

This is so difficult and *infatuable*, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science.

To INFECT. *v. a.* [*infecere*, French; *infecere*, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute.

They put such words in the mouths of one of those fantastical mind *infected* people, that children and musicians call

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine.

The nature of bad news *infests* the teller.

It would *infest* his speech, that if the king

Should without issue die, he'd carry it so

To make the scepter his.

*Infested* minds

To their dear pillows will discharge their secrets.

She speaks pontians, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would *infest* to the north-far.

I am return'd your soldier;

No more *infested* with my country's love,

Than when I parted hence.

*Infested* Sion's daughters with like heat,

Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch

Ezekiel saw.

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

*Infested* be the air whereon they ride,

And damn'd all those that trust them!

*INFECTIO*. *n. f.* [*infectio*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

*Infection* is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from disordered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from.

What a strange *infection*

Is fall'n into thy ear!

The blessed gods

Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you

Do climate here.

Vouchsafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,

For these known evils but to give me leave,

By circumstance, to curse thy curst self.

Hence,

Left that th' *infection* of his fortune take

Like hold on thee.

The transmutation or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all.

*INFECTIOUS*. *adj.* [from *infest*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee!

In a house,

Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign.

Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others are not: those so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such as pestilences and lippitudes.

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operation of some poisons, that are received only by the smell.

*INFECTIOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously.

To what *infectiously* itself affects.

*INFECTIOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

# INF

*INFECTIVE*. *adj.* [from *infest*.] Having the quality of contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power.

*INFECUND*. *n. f.* [*infecundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved.

*INFECUNDITY*. *n. f.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

*INFELICITY*. *n. f.* [*infelicitas*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wife and happy.

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea.

To INFER. *v. a.* [*inferre*, French; *inferre*, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs.

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition.

Yet what thou canst attain, which best may serve

To glorify the Maker, and *infer*

Thy hearing.

Great,

Or bright, *inferred* not excellence: the earth,

Though in comparison of heav'n so small,

Nor glistering, may of solid good contain

More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should all *infer* the same conclusion.

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deriving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations.

3. To offer; to produce.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,

*Infering* arguments of mighty force.

*INFERENCE*. *n. f.* [*inferencia*, French, from *infer*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*.

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument.

*INFERRIBLE*. *adj.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferrible* from their premises.

*INFERIORITY*. *n. f.* [*inferioritas*, Fr. from *inferior*.] Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiarity* which is not possibly to be remedied.

*INFERIORITY*. *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferior*, French.]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in station or rank of life.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferior* than by disdainning him.

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,

And life itself th' *inferior* gift of heav'n.

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferior* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of.

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions.

*INFERIORITY*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

*INFERN*